Adjournment Motion.

re. an Address of Welcome to Babu Rajendra Prasad.

Mr. President:—I have received the following notice of an Adjournment Motion from Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar:—

"I have the honour to request you to grant me leave to move an adjournment of the business of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, to wit, the refusal of the Government to give sanction to the Municipality of Trichur to spend Rs. 50/- for presenting an address of welcome to Babu Rajendra Prasad when he visited Trichur on 6-12-1935/20-4 1111."

According to the rules and Standing Orders it is left to the Hon'ble the President to see that the motion is in order and if it is in order to see whether there is any objection to it on the part of any Hon'ble Member. Motions for adjournment have to rigidly satisfy certain conditions mentioned in the rules and Standing Orders. A motion must be definite and it must be a matter of urgent public importance. I find this motion certainly definite and it is also conceded that it is of public importance. Now regarding urgency, the Chair does not consider this motion to be an urgent one. The subject matter referred to is an administrative order of Government which is issued in the course of the administration. A great many, literally, thousands of orders over-riding the decisions of Municipalities or decisions of Heads of Departments or other public bodies are issued by Government and this cannot by themselves form the subject matter of an adjournment motion in this Council. If any question of principle is involved all provided the rules and Standing Orders allow it, the Hon'ble Members are at perfect liberty to table a motion or a resolution on that point and that course is to be preferred always because nothing is lost for instance by the delay involved. As a matter of fact in deciding whether a motion satisfies the condition of urgency in this matter the Chair usually takes into consideration whether any public inconvenience would be caused by the delay involved in the process of having the ballot on the subject matter coming up for discussion in the Council and applying that test of urgency it cannot be said that this motion is urgent. I therefore think that the motion is not in order.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, can I explain the urgency of the motion?

Mr. President.—No. I have given my reasons for rejecting the motion.

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Dr. A. R. Menon.—Sir, it has been the custom here to ask for the reason why it is urgent and why it is a matter of public importance. That is the custom not only here but everywhere else.

Mr. President.—It is the custom to be given an opportunity to the mover of the motion to explain how this thing is urgent, but it is also the custom of every legislature that when the Chair is satisfied *prima facie* that the motion is out of order, no useful purpose can be served in discussing the motion.

The house now stands adjourned to quarter past two.

The House rose for lunch at 1-5 p. m. and re-assembled at 2-15 p. m. with the Deputy President in the Chair.

Condolence Motion.

re. the demise of Rao Bahadur T. V. Kasturi Renga Ayyar.

Mr. T. S. Narayana Ayyar:—Mr. President, Sir, since this House last met, the demise took place at his residence in Trichur on the 6th Kanni 1111 of Rao Bahadur T. V. Kasturi Renga Ayyar who was for long an official member and Leader and sometime President of this House. With your leave, Sir, may I convey on behalf of this House our respectful condolences to the members of the bereaved family.

Sir, the late Mr. Kasturi Renga Ayyar is so well known in Cochin that it is really unnecessary for one like myself to say much about him on the floor of this House where he was a conspicuous figure. He rose from the lowest rungs of service to the position of an officiating Diwan before his retirement. During his distinguished career of well nigh 40 years in the State he was associated with almost all the important branches of the administration of the State. He first entered service as a teacher in the Ernakulam College in the year 1895 and was not long after taken over to the Huzur Secretariat on the first reorganisation of this office by the then Diwan P. Rajagopalachari. He then became successively a Tahsildar-Magistrate, Assistant Settlement Peishkar, Secretary to the Diwan, and Devaswom Superintendent and finally was appointed as Diwan Peishkar in 1012, which office he held for the long period of 20 years.

The departments of Agriculture, Co-operation, Panchayats and Registration were first organised by him and kept under his control and superintendence until they were formed into separate departments subsequently. He took a leading part in the enactment of the Tenancy Regulation of 1090 and assisted considerably in the working out of a scheme for the establishment of

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